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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Cease-Fire Preparations

Line Drawn Despite Red Drive, ROKs. The cease-fire conference in Korea weathered the hazard of an 11th-hour Communist offensive this week. But a new complication arose June 18 when the South Koreans released 25,000 North Korean anti-Reds from prison camps rather than turn them over to a custodial commission during a truce.

Reports from Panmunjom June 18 said Allied & Communist staff officers had finished drawing the map of an armistice line. The mapmakers' work had been hampered by daily changes in the battlefront the past week, when heavy Red attacks in central & eastern Korea rolled back Allied lines as much as 2 miles. However, fighting was said to have died down immediately when word was passed June 18 that the cease-fire map was ready. Communist propaganda loudspeakers broadcast predictions along the front that an armistice would be signed June 25, the war's 3d anniversary.

UN Names Armistice Delegates. Gen. Mark W. Clark, the UN Supreme Commander, designated 3 American officers June 17 to serve on an Allied-Communist Military Armistice Commission. (Truce-enforcement terms worked out in 1951-52 called for a joint commission to work with neutral observers and see that armistice rules were observed.) Maj. Gen. B. M. Bryan, 16th Army Corps commander in Japan, was appointed senior UN delegate. The other Armistice Comm. delegates: Rear Adm. W. K. Mendenhall, commander of a destroyer flotilla in the Western Pacific, and Brig. Gen. E. H. Underhill, U.S. 5th AF vice commander. Bryan's chief of staff: Brig. Gen. John P. Daley, artillery commander of the U.S. Army 2d Division. Bryan & his associate commissioners arrived in Munsan, Korea June 18 to set up their headquarters.[1]

Korean Opposition

Waver on Lone Fight, Free POWs. South Korean leaders began to demphasize talk of ignoring a cease-fire and fighting on alone to drive the Chinese Reds out of Korea. But ROK opposition to the truce terms was dramatized June 18 when 25,000 anti-Communist POWs were set free in defiance of the UN Command.

Week's developments in the ROK anti-truce campaign:

Rhee Rejects Eisenhower View. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee declared June 11 that he could not accept Pres. Eisenhower's "friendly advice" to go along with the truce although the General's "sympathy & friendship with us are undoubted." "A truce on the present terms simply means death to us," Rhee declared. "We have consistently demanded that Chinese Communist forces should be driven out of our territory [all Korea], even if in so doing we have to fight by ourselves."[2]

The ROK Natl. Assembly voted June 11 in favor of forming an alliance with Nationalist China. A group of Seoul high school girls marched to a UN correspondents' billet and staged a demonstration, sobbing & chanting anti-truce slogans. But Rhee warned that "violent" demonstrations against the Allies invited "stern punishment."

Wants U.S. Pact. Rhee told the Stockholm *Tidningen* in an interview June 12 that South Koreans might accept the truce if the U.S. gave the ROK a defense pact before it was signed. "I need something concrete to show the people that our security has been guaranteed," he explained. He expressed skepticism that Korea could be unified through political conferences with the Reds. He said the truce plan on POWs would let "Communist or pro-Communist [Indian]" troops "surround our war prisoners & indoctrinate them into communism."

Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin, former ROK member of the Allied truce team, predicted June 12 that the Reds would regard an armistice pact as a mere "piece of paper" and use a truce to stock up on food & ammunition for a new drive into South Korea. ROK Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang said the Allies were considering plans to cut off food shipments to South Korea if the ROK defied a truce—a charge angrily denied by U.S. officials.[3]

Modify Campaign. Reports from Seoul June 14 said Rhee had been advised by his generals that it would be suicidal for South Korea to try to fight the Chinese & Korean Reds without Allied support. He ordered a halt June 15 to anti-truce demonstrations held in ROK cities the past 5 days and warned the South Korean press against running inflammatory stories hostile to the Allies.

Another anti-truce parade was permitted in Seoul June 16. But ROK Premier Paik Too Chin arrived in Washington that day to confer on the truce issue. Allied officials in Japan & Korea predicted that South Korea finally would accept the armistice under protest.[4]

POWs RELEASED

25,000 Anti-Reds Liberated. South Korean guards acting on orders from Rhee let thousands of North Korean anti-Reds escape from 4 POW camps June 18. UN Hq. in Tokio estimated that 25,000 out of 30,000 prisoners broke from POW camps at Nan-San, Masan, Pusan & Sang-Mudai. Rhee announced that he had freed the prisoners "on my own responsibility." "According to the Geneva Convention & also to the principles of human right," he declared, "the anti-Communist Korean war prisoners should have been released long before this." He ordered it done "without full consultation with the UN Command" for reasons "too obvious to explain." ROK authorities told South Korean civilians to feed & shelter the escaped prisoners. Everyone "regardless of nationality" was warned not to try to arrest escapees.

UN Hq. said American camp supervisors & guards tried to prevent the breakout, killed 9 escapees & injured 16, had rounded up 971 a few hours after they left camp. Allied officials, obviously worried over the effects of the South Korean action on truce negotiations, promised to try to recover all escapees. They said about 11,000 anti-Red Koreans in 3 other POW camps were not released.[5]

Allies. Pres. Eisenhower & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru exchanged messages June 12 in which each commended the other for his efforts toward negotiating a truce.

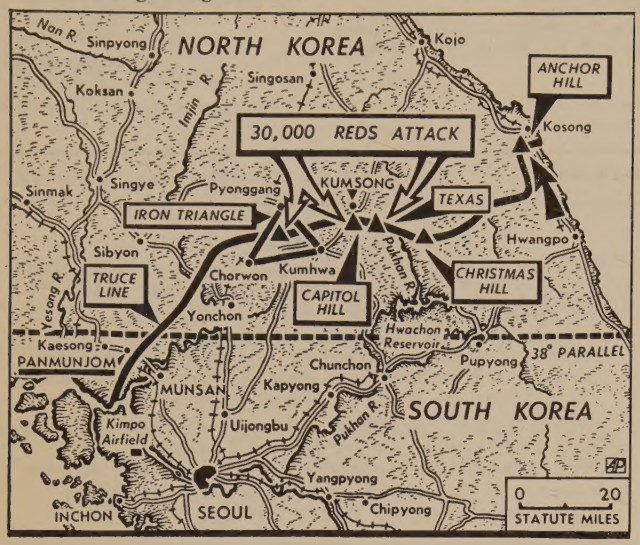
Week in Headlines

International. *Korean truce line reported drawn despite heavy Red attacks during talks; defiant South Koreans freed anti-Red North Korean POWs.*
Anti-Red riots staged in East Berlin, Pilsen.
Soviets, Yugoslavs agreed to exchange ambassadors.
Cambodian King went into exile over freedom demands.
129 U.S. troops killed in history's worst plane crash.

United States. *Rosenbergs won stay of June 18 executions from Supreme Court Justice Douglas.*
Pres. Eisenhower denounced "book burning" but upheld purge of Red books from State Dept. libraries.
High Court reversed Harry Bridges' conviction.

1—see p. 185A-K 2—see p. 186B 3—see pp. 185L-186C 4—see p. 186D-E 5—see p. 177D (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections)

Fighting at Peak as Truce Nears



Wide World

Map shows where Reds concentrated attacks in what may have been last major battle before Korean armistice. ROKs at Capitol Hill & Outpost Texas were hit hardest.

(India & Switzerland joined Sweden, Poland & Czechoslovakia June 13 in accepting invitations to serve on the POW custodial commission.) Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, told his troops June 14 they must be ready to remain at battle stations during an armistice "until it is definitely established that the fighting will not be resumed." Pres. Eisenhower, in a news conference June 17, said fears of a UN "sellout" in Korea were completely groundless.

Warfare

Reds Stage Pre-Truce Drive. A Communist attack described as the heaviest in 2 years developed June 12-15 on the central & eastern fronts while truce negotiators were putting the finishing touches on cease-fire plans. The Red drive was said to have hampered the mapping of an armistice line by causing last-minute changes in the front. It produced gains of as much as 2 miles but apparently no serious breakthrough.

The Reds opened up June 12-13 with one of the greatest artillery barrages of the war along a 50-mi. sector of the central front, then threw an estimated 30,000-40,000 troops into attacks on several UN strongpoints. About 2 divisions of Chinese Reds scored a 2-mi. gain against ROK 5th & 8th Division troops in seizing Capitol Hill & Outpost Texas (see map above). Next hardest hit were U.S. 3d Infantry Division lines in the Iron Triangle sector, where the Reds were stopped when they tried to break through American trenches. Other hard fighting took place at Anchor Hill near the east coast, a position recently seized by the Reds from South Koreans.

Allied planes flew 2,100 missions against front lines in helping the 8th Army check the Red advance June 15. The assaults diminished June 16-18 coincident with reports that truce negotiators had settled on a cease-fire line. Allied officials speculated that the Reds had either (1) made a final bid to drive to the 38th Parallel before an armistice, (2) intended to discourage South Korea from resisting a truce or (3) decided to shoot up their ammunition before a cease-fire was declared. Their gains were said to have cost them heavily in casualties. Pres. Eisenhower, at his news conference June 17, said that if the Reds were sincere in seeking a truce, their squandering of men in the June 15 attacks displayed a disregard for human lives.[1]

EUROPE

Anti-Red Riots

Berlin. Demonstrations by East Berlin workers against labor conditions in the Soviet zone of Germany turned into major anti-Communist riots June 17. East German police resorted to gunfire and the Russians moved an armored division into their section of Berlin to bring the outbreak under control. Press reports June 18 indicated that at least 16 demonstrators were killed—shot or run down by Russian vehicles—and more than 110 injured.

Several thousand construction workers, apparently emboldened by the recent softening of Communist rule, staged an 8-hour protest march in East Berlin June 16 against a recent 10% increase in individual production quotas. They shouted anti-Communist slogans and jeered German Red officials who tried to appease them. The East German Politburo reacted by announcing that the increased work norms were abolished and over-quota production would henceforth be a "voluntary" matter.

But leaders of the demonstration continued to urge a general strike, and 20,000-50,000 workers turned out June 17 for an assault on Govt. buildings. They tore down & burned Russian flags, were prevented only by gunfire from swamping People's Police detachments & sacking Govt. & Communist Party buildings.

West Berlin broadcasts encouraged people from all sectors of Berlin to join in the Soviet-sector demonstration. 119 persons injured in the riots were taken to West-sector hospitals and Otto Nuschke, 70, East German Deputy Premier, was manhandled by demonstrators and taken into the U.S. sector. The riots, which centered in Potsdamer Platz, subsided only after Soviet troops arrived on the scene in tanks & armored cars and the Russians declared martial law.

East German Premier Otto Grotewohl blamed the outbreak on pro-Western "Fascist" agitators but Western allied officials declared that the riots were spontaneous and showed the Germans' pent-up hatred for communism.

(The Soviet newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau* of East Berlin conceded June 13 that the Soviet Control Comm. & East German Communists had erred in previous harsh measures that suppressed individual rights, drove East Germans to the West as refugees and "lowered morale" in the Soviet zone. It said the revocation of many measures against non-Communists were "decisions of great international importance" and would lead to "a united national German state." East German officials announced June 14 that 4,029 persons in jail for trading with West Berliners & other economic crimes had been freed since the Reds adopted their so-called "gentle" policy June 10.)[2]

(West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said June 14 that if Russia really wanted to make peace it would free 330,000 German war prisoners still held in the USSR, release all East German political prisoners & agree to free nationwide elections. "Anything less would be a false peace," Adenauer declared.)[3]

Czech Riots. Reports of anti-Govt. riots in Pilsen & other Czech industrial cities, previously denied by the Czech Govt., were confirmed June 15 by Pres. Antonin Zapotocky when he said demonstrations against currency reform had been subdued. He admitted that the reform had exacted "sacrifices" from the working class but claimed it was an important step toward socialism.[4]

The riots, described by Pilsen *Pravda* June 5 as a "counter-revolutionary putsch," began June 1 when employes of the Lenin Works (former Skoda arms plant) in Pilsen staged a protest march. Pilsen demonstrators also were reported to have destroyed factory machinery, pillaged the town hall, trampled a Soviet flag & pictures of Communist leaders and waved a U.S. flag. Troops fired on the rioters, killed 6 persons. Other demonstrations took place in Moravia, Ostrava & Brno, according to the Pilsen paper.

1—see p. 186G 2—see p. 186M 3—see p. 186P 4—see p. 182C-D

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(Other reports received in Vienna described similar riots by workers at the Vaclav Sofie mines, the Bohumin Iron Works & the Stalingrad Iron Works in Liskovec. "Sporadic firing" was reported as late as June 4.)

Despite official denials that there had been riots, Pilsen *Pravda* reported June 5 that "anti-state demonstrations" by "some people not politically aware [who] let themselves be influenced by bourgeois elements" had occurred. "However," the paper said, "workers belatedly understood the nature of the conspiracy and they, with the aid of security units, are credited with the liquidation of the gang of rioters." Vice Pres. Zdenek Nejedly said June 7 the currency reform had "met with open resistance & condemnation in the first few days but the nation is beginning to understand that it means a good future." Zapotocky announced June 10 that Czech trade unions would be purged due to their resistance to the reform. He charged that the unions hid "former entrepreneurs & bourgeois who inspired panic, unrest & hostile acts."

(Parliament decreed June 1 that all men under 60 & women under 50 could be forced to work extra hours for the state outside their regular working time.)

Yugoslav-Soviet Relations. Renewal of full diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia & Russia at the request of the USSR was announced June 14 by Marshal Tito.

The Yugoslav President said the Soviet bid to exchange ambassadors represented "a great victory" for Yugoslavia in its feud with the Cominform (since June 1948). Russia recalled its ambassador from Belgrade and ousted the Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow in 1949.

Tito said the move was not a Soviet-Yugoslav reconciliation and would not weaken his ties to the West. He denounced "ill-intentioned propaganda" in Western countries that the Yugoslavs would "jump back into Russia's open arms" when the Kremlin "smiled on us." He said he could never "believe 100% in the Soviet Union" and the Russians' words "mean nothing." "Frontier incidents with the satellites are double these days what they were during the Stalin regime." But he pointed out that many countries hostile to each other maintained full diplomatic relations.

Vasily Alexeyevich Valkov, 49, Soviet Ambassador to Holland in 1945-49, was accepted by Yugoslavia June 15 as the new Soviet Ambassador to Belgrade.[1]

Austria. The U.S., Britain & France sent Russia identical notes June 12 challenging the USSR to submit "the exact text" of an Austrian peace treaty that the Soviets would be willing to sign. The Western allies said Russia was using pretexts to avoid granting Austria independence. (Russia continued its "liberalization" of Soviet-Austrian relations by revoking June 9 a rule that Austria must hire pro-Russian policemen against its will and agreeing June 10 to exchange ambassadors.)[2]

Russia Drops Claim on Turkey. Dispatches from Ankara June 11 said the USSR had sent Turkey a note offering to drop Soviet claims on Kars, Ardelian & Artvin provinces in northeastern Turkey if the Turks would agree to a new conference on joint control of the Dardanelles. The Russians were said to have dropped a demand that the strait be controlled only by Black Sea states (Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania). The 1936 Montreux Convention (signed by those countries plus Britain, France, Greece, Germany, Yugoslavia & Japan) gave Turkey sovereignty & military control over the waterway.[3]

U.S. Aid Tied to EDC Army. The House Forgn. Affairs Com. voted June 11 to withhold $1,039,844,935, half the total scheduled for West European military aid in fiscal 1954, unless & until the projected European Army was created. This curb, proposed by Rep. James P. Richards (D., S.C.), would make the aid available "only to the European Defense Community." It was a rider to a $4,998,742,500 Mutual Security program approved by an 18-5 committee vote June 11. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. rejected the curb as it gave final clearance June 12 to a $5,318,732,500 MSA program. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $5,474,732,500. Both versions granted the full request of $1,081,620,493 in Far Eastern military aid & $15 million for Latin America.[4]

(The Senate passed by unanimous voice vote June 16 and sent to the House an Administration bill giving Pakistan 1,000,000 tons of wheat, some from non-U.S. sources, to relieve near-famine caused by a 2-yr. drought. It provided that [a] U.S. ships must carry at least half the wheat despite testimony that foreign vessels could do so at half price, [b] Pakistan was to sell the wheat [except that those unable to pay would get it free] and spend the money on U.S.-approved waterworks & irrigation projects.)[5]

INDO-CHINA

Cambodian King in Exile. King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, 30, went into self-imposed exile in Thailand June 13 as a protest against France's "reluctance" to grant independence to his state (one of the 3 Associated States of French Indo-China).

Wide World
KING NORODOM

The King said Cambodians were dissatisfied with recent French concessions on home rule in legal, military & financial affairs and "have asked me to permit them to revolt." "Such an act of desperation" by Cambodians, he said, might be "interpreted by our Allies" as pro-Communist or contrary to the free world's "ideal of peace . . . & the UN." He went into exile, he said, in an effort to persuade France to "grant us complete independence."

The French said they were surprised by Norodom's action and deplored it because "it merely complicates a situation which was on the road to settlement." The king said in Bangkok June 15 he would ask Thailand to present his country's case for independence to the UN.[6]

Viet Nam Premier Nguyen Van Tam demanded June 7 that France make a new treaty with his state giving the Viet Namese a voice in foreign affairs that affected their future. He said his state "no longer wants to be . . . the tenant of a house built without us."[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Speech-Making Tour

5-Day Trip. Pres. Eisenhower assailed "book burners," defended his defense policies[8] and hailed Administration achievements in a 5-day speech-making tour during which he delivered addresses in Minneapolis June 10, Garrison Dam, N.D. & Mt. Rushmore, S.D. June 11 and Dartmouth College (Hanover, N.H.) & Oyster Bay, N.Y. June 14. He returned to Washington the evening of June 14. The flying trip was part of the President's plan to go to the people with frequent reports on his Administration.

Lauds Dam. Speaking informally at the dedication of Garrison Dam June 11, Pres. Eisenhower said: The dam was "one of the major efforts that we are making . . . to keep our material strength great. That is what will keep our spirit & our strength able to say to all others, 'Do not attack us except at your peril because we are going to live under God as a free, secure & peaceful people.'"

The President said he would "make no attempt to improve on" Abraham Lincoln's "philosophy" that (quoting Lincoln) "the legitimate objective of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need but cannot do at all or cannot do so well. In all that the people can individually do so well for themselves the government ought not to interfere." He said the Fed. Govt. "must participate"

1—see p. 168G-H 2—see p. 187A-B 3—see pp. 179G, 26B; Vol. XI, 404B; X, 129K-130A 4—see p. 178M 5—see p. 168E-F 6—see p. 151E 7—see pp. 157, 35E 8—see p. 187K

with the states, municipalities & private industry in major projects on the order of Garrison Dam.

Lists Achievements. Addressing the convention of the Young Republican Natl. Fed. at the Mt. Rushmore Memorial June 11, Pres. Eisenhower cited "10 quite specific achievements" of his Administration in 5 months in office:

1. "In the field of foreign affairs, we have dedicated our party resolutely to a policy seeking to strengthen & secure friendship & cooperation among all nations loving freedom & resisting tyranny. . . . We have worked . . . to encourage strains & stresses within the ranks of the 800 million in the Soviet world. . . ."

2. "We have reviewed & revised military defense plans to meet realistically the needs of our times. . . ."

3. "We have freed our economy of needless, stifling controls—and at the same time taken effective steps to assure the well-being of all our people. . . ."

4. ". . . Most important, we have instituted what amounts almost to a revolution in Fed. Govt. . . . We have set about making it smaller rather than bigger . . . finding things it can stop doing rather than new things for it to do . . ."

5. "We have set about making government not only more economical but more efficient in its operations by speeding reorganizations of whole departments . . ."

6. "We have created a new Cabinet office—the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare . . ."

7. "We are helping to foster the revitalization of local & state government . . ."

8. "We have attacked the problem of internal security with a vigor long overdue. We have set up security regulations . . . which, while strictly respecting the just rights of every civil servant, at the same time recognize this basic principle: Government employment itself is not a right but a privilege. This privilege is at last being . . . denied anyone not worthy of . . . trust . . ."

9. "We have . . . begun effectively to attack crime & corruption . . ."

10. "We have taken substantial steps toward ensuring equal civil rights to all our citizens regardless of race or creed or color."

Apparently explaining what critics had called "appeasement" in cases where members of Congress had fought Administration policies, the President said: A "major purpose" of his Administration was "to do all that it reasonably can do to encourage cooperation & harmony" with Congress in order to "advance coherent, consistent policies at a time when all the world must be made aware of America's steady direction & aims."

Assails 'Book Burners.' The most controversial speech of the 5-day tour was Gen. Eisenhower's informal address at Dartmouth College June 14. Receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, he said: "Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal thoughts by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go to the library and read every book, so long as that document does not offend our own ideas of decency —that should be the only censorship. How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is and why it has such an appeal for men? . . . We have got to fight it with something better, not try to conceal it. . . ."

These remarks were widely interpreted as an attack on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), whose Senate Investigations Subcom. allegedly had forced the State Dept. to strip overseas libraries of controversial material as well as of books by Communists. McCarthy told newsmen June 16, however, that the President "couldn't have been" talking about him because "I haven't burned any books." He said "Pres. Eisenhower must agree" with his ideas about barring books by Reds from overseas libraries "because the Administration has been removing them."

Pres. Eisenhower refused to tell reporters June 17 whether his speech had been directed at McCarthy because, he said, he never talks personalities. He said he backed removal—even burning—of pro-Red books in overseas libraries. But he opposed removal of non-Communist ones just because they were controversial. He said he had used the term "book burning" to mean suppression of ideas.

(State Secy. John Foster Dulles said June 15 that 11 books in State Dept. libraries had been burned recently. Other State Dept. sources said the burnings had taken place in Sidney, Australia & Singapore but had been stopped by Washington as soon as officials there heard of it. Gillespie Evans, U.S. information director for Australia, denied June 16 that his staff had burned books.)

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) lauded Pres. Eisenhower's attack on "book burners" June 16 but said that "the current campaign to burn books is at present completely in the control of the Eisenhower Administration." "All that the State Dept. has to do is to stop burning books," he declared. He said he used the world "burning" to symbolize removing books from libraries.[1]

Dedicates Shrine. Pres. Eisenhower dedicated Theodore Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill home in Oyster Bay, N.Y. as a national shrine Juune 14 in his final public appearance of the 5-day tour. He issued a proclamation designating the week June 14-20 as "Theodore Roosevelt Week."

Vs. Trade Curbs. Pres. Eisenhower June 10 turned down a Tariff Comm. recommendation to increase tariffs on Japanese screen-painted ladies' silk scarves. He directed the commission to give the matter "further careful examination." Gen. Eisenhower simultaneously accepted a Tariff Comm. proposal that had been rejected by ex-Pres. Truman—imposition of a 4½ million-lb. quota on import of filbert nuts. The President told the chairmen of the House Ways & Means and Senate Finance committees in June 10 letters that he opposed raising tariffs until completion of an over-all study of foreign trade policy.[2]

Acting on Tariff Comm. recommendation, the President issued June 8 a conditional proclamation permitting import of some embargoed farm products after June 30 provided Congress granted his request for repeal of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act, which required such embargoes. He proposed quotas permitting import of 707,000 lb. of butter & 1,709,000 lb. of peanuts a year and easing restrictions on some non-embargoed farm products by removing Defense Production Act curbs and putting them under the reciprocal trade program.[3]

Reaffirms Anti-Bias Stand. Pres. Eisenhower assured Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) in a June 10 letter that Administration leaders were "pursuing the purpose of eliminating segregation in federally controlled & supported institutions." "We have not taken and we shall not take a single backward step," the President said. This was in answer to a June 3 letter in which Powell accused Vice Adm. Joel T. Boone, Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson & Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby of "insubordination" by undermining Gen. Eisenhower's anti-segregation policies. Powell said: (a) Boone, chief Veterans Admin. medical officer, refused to change "practices in veterans hospitals because he insists on maintaining 'local customs' on federal property"; (b) Anderson told Pres. Eisenhower "that the Navy is going to continue to maintain segregation in the Charleston, S.C. & Norfolk, Va. naval shipyards," and (c) Mrs. Hobby "virtually countermanded your order abolishing segregated schools on Army posts by issuing a memorandum . . . telling [Defense Secy.] Wilson not to follow your directive."[4]

Pardons. The Justice Dept. announced June 4 that Pres. Eisenhower had granted 6 pardons to date. (Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. disclosed Feb. 1 that a new Presidential policy would make all pardons & commutations a matter of public record. He said ex-Pres. Truman had granted 26 pardons & 2 commutations of sentence in the period Nov. 4, 1952-Jan. 20, 1953. 7 Truman pardons were in cases where Pardon Atty. Daniel M. Lyons had not recommended clemency, Brownell said. They included: ex-Rep. Andrew J. May [D., Ky.]; ex-Rep. J. Parnell Thomas [R., N.J.]; Edward F. Prichard of Paris, Ky. who was jailed for ballot-box stuffing, and ex-La. Gov. Richard W. Leche, jailed for mail fraud, whose pardon was disclosed Jan. 23.)

SUPREME COURT

Douglas Stays Rosenberg Deaths. Convicted atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to be electro-

1—see p. 153A-J 2—see p. 198D 3—see p. 144N 4—see p. 161H-J
(Consult Index sections of this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections.)

cuted at 11 p.m. June 18, were granted an indefinite stay by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas June 17.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. filed an immediate protest. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson June 17 called the Supreme Court to a June 18 special session to decide whether to reverse the stay. The high court June 15 had refused a stay & denied permission for a writ of habeas corpus.

Douglas' action provoked angry comment in Congress. Rep. William M. Wheeler (D., Ga.) introduced June 17 a resolution to impeach him.

Douglas' decision was based on a technicality previously not argued before the court. It delayed the Rosenbergs' deaths pending decision by lower courts as to whether Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman had acted legally when he imposed death sentences without jury recommendation. The question was whether the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 had superseded in the Rosenberg case the Gen. Espionage Act of 1917 under which the Rosenbergs were sentenced. The 1946 law provided that death or life imprisonment for atomic espionage "may be imposed only upon recommendation of the jury and only in cases where the offense was committed with intent to injure the United States." The 1917 act imposed no such limitation.

The argument was presented to Douglas not by counsel for the defense but by lawyers Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn. & Daniel G. Marshall of Los Angeles, who represented ex-Communist Irwin Edelman, Los Angeles "pamphleteer." Kaufman had labeled them "intruders & interlopers" and had refused to hear them when they tried to present the argument in his court in N.Y.C. June 15.[1]

Clemency Pleas. Poland, in a note to U.S. Amb. Joseph Flack June 15, offered the Rosenbergs asylum, but State Dept. press officer Lincoln White denounced this June 16 as "impertinence," said the U.S. would not reply.

Many non-Communists as well as Communists in the U.S. & abroad had sought clemency for the Rosenbergs by mass meetings, picketing of the White House & direct appeals to Pres. Eisenhower & other high officials. The Rosenbergs' sons, Michael, 10, & Robert, 6, were used frequently at demonstrations in bids for sympathy.

A clemency appeal to Gen. Eisenhower, made by French Pres. Vincent Auriol through round-about diplomatic channels, was made public June 17. Another clemency plea to the President was made June 15 by a group of leading Frenchmen including ex-Premiers Edgar Faure & Joseph Paul-Boncour and Nobel Prize-winner Leon Jouhaux. Maurice Cardinal Feltin, Archbishop of Paris, urged Pres. Eisenhower June 12 to grant clemency. The executive council of the Transport & Gen. Workers Union, Britain's biggest union, urged clemency June 12.

4 U.S. clergymen visited Pres. Eisenhower to make a clemency appeal June 16. Dr. Harold C. Urey, who helped develop the A-bomb, wired the President June 12 that the Rosenberg conviction "outrages logic & justice," was based on "patently perjured testimony." Urey said that David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother & chief witness against the couple, could not have revealed "the secrets of the atomic bomb" as he claimed because "a man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry & mathematics" of the A-bomb.[2]

Bridges Freed. The perjury-conspiracy conviction of Harry Renton Bridges, Intl. Longshoremen's Union pres., was set aside by a 4-3 Supreme Court ruling June 15 solely because Bridges was indicted in 1949, a year after the 3-yr. statute of limitations had run out.

The ruling freed Australian-born Bridges of a 5-yr. jail sentence he had received in 1950 for swearing, allegedly falsely, at his 1945 naturalization hearings that he was not a Communist. Denaturalization proceedings against him, based on the conviction, were similarly set aside. The court, on the same grounds, reversed the convictions of Henry Schmidt & J. R. Robertson, ILU officials who got 2-yr. sentences for backing Bridges' non-Communist oath at the naturalization hearings.

Justice Burton's majority opinion was that the 5-yr. statute of limitations of the Wartime Suspension of Limitations Act did not supersede the general 3-yr. statute in the Bridges case. He held that the wartime act applied only in cases where the Govt. claimed it was the victim of fraud "of a pecuniary nature or at least of a nature concerning property." Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Reed & Minton dissented.[3]

Race Covenant Suit Rejected. The Supreme Court ruled, 6-1, June 15 that a home owner could not be sued for damages for violating a restrictive racial covenant in a real estate contract. Chief Justice Vinson dissented.

Leola Jackson, former owner of the Los Angeles home involved, was sued for $11,600 by neighbors on grounds she violated the covenant by not having the restrictive clause incorporated in the deed when she sold the property. They said the value of their own property dropped because Negroes moved into Miss Jackson's former home. The court's majority opinion implied that racial covenants could be enforced only voluntarily and not by law.[4]

Killers' Pleas Rejected. Murder convictions of Harry A. Stein, Nathan Wissner & Calman Cooper were upheld by a 6-3 Supreme Court decision June 15 despite allegations that confessions were extorted by force from Cooper & Stein. They had received death sentences for murdering *Reader's Digest* messenger Andrew Petrini in a 1950 holdup near Chappaqua, N.Y. Justice Jackson's majority opinion, denying that the 14th Amendment could be used to prevent a conviction "on the record before us," said: "We are not willing to discredit constitutional doctrines for the protection of the innocent by making of them mere technical loopholes for the escape of the guilty." Justices Douglas, Black & Frankfurter dissented.

The court June 15 also rejected, 6-2, pleas of AF men Robert W. Burns & Herman P. Dennis Jr. who had received court-martial death sentences for the 1948 rape-murder of Ruth Farnsworth, civilian Govt. employe, on Guam. Justices Douglas & Black dissented.[5]

COMMUNISM

McCarthy vs. Conant. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) clashed with Dr. James Bryant Conant, U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, over "book burning" and Hicog employe loyalty during Senate Appropriations Com. hearings June 15. Conant agreed that books by Communists should be banned from State Dept. libraries but defined Communists as disciplined party members whose writings sold the party line. Conant said he would prefer to judge books by what they said rather than by who wrote them. He criticized the McCarthy method as causing publicity harmful to the U.S. cause.*

Conant defended, against McCarthy's attacks, the loyalty of Theodore Kaghan, who was forced to resign as actg. deputy director of Hicog public affairs, & Lowell M. Clucas Jr., whom McCarthy labeled Kaghan's "twin." "If you feel we should have men like Kaghan & Clucas running the information division," McCarthy said, "I don't feel the Senate should give you one penny." He charged that Conant had fired only employes "exposed" by the McCarthy Senate Investigations Subcom. and warned: "We are going to continue picking up your men & exposing them unless you get rid of them yourselves." (Reports from Germany said State Dept. investigators were questioning people who went to a farewell party for Kaghan in Bonn and were asking them to name others who attended. Among those at the party: Conant.)[6]

Spy Cases. Austrian-born ex-GIs Kurt Ponger, 39, & his brother-in-law Otto Verber, 31, were sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington June 8 to

1—see p. 180H 2—see p. 53K-L 3—see Vol. XII, p. 297G 4—see Vol. VIII, p. 154J 5—see Vol. IX, p. 184M 6—see pp. 152P-153D

*The N.Y. Times reported June 11 that all America Haus libraries in Germany had been purged of books by about a score of American authors including "at least 5" who "at one time or another had written books about China critical of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Chinese political organization." Among banned authors: Walter Duranty, Vera Micheles Dean, Dashiell Hammett, the late Richard E. Lauterbach, Edgar Snow, Theodore White, Anna Lee Jacoby (Mrs. Clifton Fadiman), Lawrence K. Rossinger, Owen Lattimore, Howard Fast, Langston Hughes, John Abt, Paul P. Anderson (European secy. of the YMCA). Non-U.S. authors banned included Jean-Paul Sartre of France and Ilya Ehrenburg of Russia. Arthur Bartlett of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi revealed June 3 that 21 books by 15 authors had been removed from U.S. Information Service libraries in India. Among them: Howard Fast's "Selected Works of Paine," Edwin Seaver's "Pageant of American Humor" and Bernard J. Stern's "American Medical Practice" & "Govt. Medical Service." [See pp. 196E-H, 162B-C]

jail terms respectively of 5 to 15 years and of 3 1/3 to 10 years for taking part in a Soviet spy ring. **Yuri V. Novikov**, ex-2d secy. of the Soviet Embassy, had been declared *persona non grata* and expelled from the U.S. as the ring's leader.[1] . . . William Perl, 34, jet expert who worked on secret wartime projects, was sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Sylvester Ryan in New York June 5 to 5 years' imprisonment for perjury for having told a grand jury that he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg & Morton Sobell.[2] . . . Air Force S/Sgt. Giuseppe Cascio was convicted by court martial in Taegu, Korea June 8 of conspiracy to give jet plane secrets to the Communists. He was given a 20-yr. jail sentence & dishonorable discharge.[3]

Einstein vs. Testifying. Dr. Albert Einstein, in a letter made public with his consent June 11, said "every intellectual who is called before one of the [Congressional investigating] committees ought to refuse to testify, i.e., he must be prepared for jail & economic ruin, in short for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country." The letter, dated May 16, was to William Frauenglass, N.Y.C. high school teacher facing dismissal for refusing to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Einstein charged: "The reactionary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling before their eyes a danger from without. . . . They are now proceeding to supress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, i.e., to starve them." The only solution he saw was "the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's"—"refusal to testify." This "must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition [which] . . . violates the spirit of the Constitution." If enough people are not ready "to take this grave step," Einstein said, "then the intellectuals . . . deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."[4]

McCarthy-Lehman Clash. Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) accused each other on the Senate floor June 11 of "abusing" their Congressional free mail (franking) privileges. McCarthy started the row by charging that Lehman tried to frank 100,000 copies of an anti-McCarthy speech but that the Senate Folding Room had refused it. Lehman replied that only 18,000 copies were involved and said the attack was in a long-standing McCarthy "pattern" intended "to intimidate, to frighten, to call off those who are in disagreement with him." Lehman termed the charge "audacious" in view of the fact that in 1952 the Post Office had tried to "collect from Sen. McCarthy a sum of money for mailing under his franking privilege a considerable number of commercial advertisements for a book he wrote." (Senate Folding Room foreman Joseph E. Baldasaro said June 12 that Lehman's speech was refused because it had not appeared in the *Congressional Record*. He denied any franking "abuse." Senators customarily qualify for free mailing of non-Congressional speeches by inserting them in the *Record*.)[5]

CONGRESS

Trade Pacts Bill Passed. A one-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, which expired at midnight June 12, was passed by **363-35 House vote** and sent to the Senate June 15.

Democrats lost by a 215-185 vote (200 R. & 15 D. vs. 178 D., 6 R. & one ind.) on a move to defeat an amendment which, in effect, abandoned bipartisanship in the Tariff Comm. by increasing its membership from 6 to 7. Membership currently was divided evenly between Republicans & Democrats. The new provision would assure a Republican majority. Pres. Eisenhower had agreed to the amendment to get extension approved by Republicans who wanted drastic restrictions incorporated into the act.

Another concession made by the President and by Senate & House Republican leaders was a pledge to Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) of the House Ways & Means Com. that they would not let the bill be used for a rider to extend the excess profits tax. In consideration of this pledge, Reed agreed June 6 to release the bill from his committee and let it come up for House vote.

The bill provided also for a 17-member commission to carry out Pres. Eisenhower's request for a study of the nation's over-all foreign trade policy.[6]

Controls Act Weakened. A one-yr. extension of the Defense Production Act with virtually no authority to impose economic controls was passed by House voice vote and sent to joint conference for compromise with a Senate version. Passage came after the House: (a) rejected, 113-65, a Democratic move to give the President authority to impose a price-wage-rent freeze in emergency, (b) voted, 125-95, to eliminate the "cheese amendment" which restricted import of daity products, peanuts and fats & oils. The bill would extend loan & contract incentives to stimulate defense production and authorize priorities & allocations on scarce materials needed for defense.[7]

Other Bills Approved. The Senate June 16 completed Congressional action on a 2-yr. extension of the doctor draft law and sent it to the President.[8] . . . A bill requiring that the U.S. flag must have at least equal prominence with the UN flag in display at UN hq. in New York was passed by unanimous House vote June 11 and sent back to the Senate, which had approved unanimously June 1 a measure authorizing the UN flag to be flown above the U.S. flag at UN hq. Both versions required that the U.S. flag must fly above the UN flag elsewhere in the U.S.[9] . . . The Senate June 16 passed and returned to the House a bill authorizing aliens who served in U.S. armed forces for at least 90 days during the Korean fighting to apply for naturalization. . . . Bills (a) to set up a Comm. on Governmental Functions & Resources to study federal-state relationships & responsibilities and (b) to resurrect the Hoover Comm. on Govt. Reorg. were passed by unanimous House votes and returned to the Senate June 4.

Appropriations. A $3,444,145,000 appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Depts. was approved by Senate voice vote and sent to the President June 11. It was the first regular appropriation bill of fiscal 1954 to clear Congress.[10] (Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield presented to Republican Congressional leaders June 15 Administration proposals for an "across-the-board" boost in postal rates to take effect Oct. 1 in an effort to avert an anticipated $594,250,000 deficit for fiscal 1954. The boost would include an increase from 3¢ to 4¢ in the rate for letter mail, the only postal service returning a profit.)[11] . . . A $1.102 billion appropriation for the State, Commerce and Justice Depts. for fiscal 1954 was passed by the Senate and sent to joint conference June 4. Senate Democrats June 3 had blocked a GOP effort to insert a rider giving the secretaries of the 3 departments absolute authority to dismiss any civil service-exempt employe.[12] . . . A 416,391,000 appropriation for the Army Engineers' rivers-harbors-flood control programs ($399,287,100) & other civil functions (cemeterial expenses, Panama Canal Zone government) during fiscal 1954 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate May 27. . . . The Senate voted June 8 to give its Rules Com. $75,000 to investigate New Mexico's 1952 Senatorial election in which Republican nominee Patrick J. Hurley was challenging Sen. Dennis Chavez' (D.) victory.[13]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The Labor Party's Natl. Executive Com. called for a return to austerity & nationalization of major industries in its 1953 policy statement June 16. . . . 2 Nigerian nationalist leaders said June 15 they would declare Nigeria's independence if Britain did not grant dominion status by 1956. The statement was made by Dr. Nnamdi Asikiwe, president of the Natl. Council of Nigeria & the Cameroons, & Obafemi Owolowo of the Action Group. They also said they would not attend a forthcoming London conference on Nigeria's Constitution because the talks

1—see 115P-116B 2—see 171D 3—see Vol. XII, 410H 4—see 103B-C, 14H 5—see 186L, 27N 6—see 167B, 144N-P 7—see 163J-K 8—see 152L-M 9—see 152N 10—see 171A 11—see Vol. XII, 24N 12—see 169P-170A 13—see 4L

would be "barren & protracted."[1] . . . Turkey agreed to pay Britain £7,500,000 ($21,600,000) within 7½ years in settlement of a debt for military equipment supplied by Britain before & during World War II, it was revealed June 16. Britain had set the armament debt at £50-£55 million ($140-$164 million) but agreed to cancel approximately ⅔ of the outstanding amount. Turkey paid about £17 million before payments were suspended in 1951.

221 Commonwealth warships & vessels of 16 other nations, spread out for 7 nautical miles at Spithead Strait, saluted Queen Elizabeth II June 15 in the Coronation naval review. First salute was given by the U.S. cruiser *Baltimore*. Among the foreign ships present: the new 10,000-ton Soviet cruiser *Sverdlov*. The Queen celebrated her official birthday June 11. (She was 27 Apr. 21 but birthdays of British sovereigns traditionally are observed in June.) The Duke of Edinburgh was 32 June 10.[2] . . . Continuation of Govt. aid to Britain's movie industry for at least 3 more years was assured June 11 when the Govt. announced extension of the Natl. Film Corp., established in 1949 to make Govt. loans to independent producers and scheduled to go out of existence next Mar. 8. . . . Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, 56, underwent an operation to relieve a bile duct obstruction June 10 in Boston.

France. Education Min. André Marie, a Radical Socialist, agreed June 17 to seek Natl. Assembly confirmation as Premier. He was Premier in July & Aug. 1948.[3]

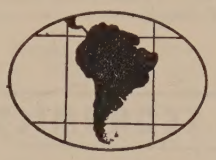
India. The Indian Govt. closed its diplomatic mission in Lisbon June 11 in protest against the Portuguese Govt.'s refusal to discuss transfer of its Indian colonies to India.[4] . . . The Amer. Jesuits Education Assn. notified the Central Education Ministry June 12 that it would withdraw from management of Nirmala College, New Delhi, because the institution had become involved in local politics. . . . India signed agreements with the U.S. June 3 for (1) a $1,669,873 U.S. allocation for a Chambal River hydroelectric project to which India was to contribute the equivalent of $2 million and (2) a $100,000 U.S. grant, matched by an equal Indian amount, for establishment of a central labor institute to study problems of industrial workers. (The Govt. announced May 30 flotation of a 750-million rupee [$150 million] loan to finance its 5-year economic development program.)[5]

Indonesian. Pres. Sukarno June 15 asked ex-Interior Min. Mohammed Rum of the Masjumi (leading Moslem) Party & Nationalist leader Samardi Mangunsarkoro to try to solve an Indonesian Cabinet crisis. Premier Wilopo's 14-month-old coalition Cabinet resigned early June 3 under Nationalist & Communist pressure against the Govt.'s agrarian reform program in East Sumatra.[6]

Iran. Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani, Iran's chief Moslem religious leader and speaker of the Majlis (lower house of Parliament), charged June 13 that the Govt. restricted Moslem activities while allowing free operation of the Tudeh (Communist) Party. . . . 6 persons were injured June 14 in a courtroom brawl between followers of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh & supporters of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. The trial (of several retired Army officers charged with demonstrating against Mossadegh Feb. 28) was postponed. A fist fight between pro-Mossadegh deputies & Opposition members erupted in the Majlis June 7 during debate on Mossadegh's bill depriving the Shah of control over Iran's armed forces. Opposition deputies had blocked a vote on the bill since May 21.[7] . . . Moscow Radio announced June 12 a one-year trade pact between Iran & Russia providing a "considerable increase" in trade. . . . AP correspondent Marc Purdue was granted a month's stay in Iran May 20, a day after the Govt. had ordered his expulsion.[8]

Israel. Lt. Gen. William E. Riley, retiring chief of the UN Mixed Armistice Comm., conferred with Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett June 11 & with Brig. John Bagot Glubb Pasha, Arab Legion commander, June 13 in an effort to end infiltration & border incidents along the Israel-Jordan armistice line. Israel reported 3 separate bombings, causing 2 deaths, by Jordanian marauders June 9, 10 & 11. The Armistice Comm. June 15 found Israel guilty of a June 12 attack on a village 3 miles inside Jordan. The commission also condemned June 16 an attack, apparently by armed Israelis, on the Jordan village of Dir Ballut in which a Jordanian soldier was killed. Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike of Denmark was named June 9 by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold to succeed Gen. Riley as Armistice Comm. chief.[9] . . . First export of phosphates from Negev mines left Haifa June 14 for Italy.

Kenya. In the first major action of a new campaign to smash Mau Mau terrorism, British troops & Kikuyu Home Guards attacked a large section of the Aberdare Forest and killed 125 Mau Maus in the week ended June 15. Kenya's air force (4 small observation planes) bombed Mau Mau forest hideouts June 11. 4 convicted terrorists were hanged June 13 in Nairobi (2 for the murder of a white settler, 2 for the death of a Kikuyu chief). The Govt. announced June 10: 848 Mau Maus killed, 404 wounded from the start of the terrorism last October to June 3; 411 Africans, 17 Europeans & 4 Asians killed and 210 Africans, 14 Europeans & 4 Asians wounded by Mau Maus in the same period.[9]



LATIN AMERICA

Colombian Army Coup. Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, backed by Army troops, ousted Pres. Laureano Gomez and seized the Colombian Presidency June 13 in a bloodless coup against Gomez' ultra-rightist rule. Gomez had resumed the Presidency earlier June 13 after a 19-month leave due to illness. One of his first acts had been to dismiss Rojas as commander of the Army.

The Army broke a tradition of political neutrality in staging the coup, which Rojas said June 14 was necessary to halt Gomez' "unconstitutional activities." The deposed President & Conservative Party leader had asked for Constitutional changes to set up a corporate state along the lines of Spain with power concentrated in the President. He also demanded a stronger campaign by the Army to crush rebel guerrillas active for 5 years.

During his illness Gomez had enforced his policies through Acting Pres. Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez. However, Urdaneta & other Conservative leaders joined the opposition Liberals in pledging support to Rojas. The new President retained an all-Conservative Govt.

Rojas, first commander of Colombian troops in Korea in 1951, promised June 14 he would continue present foreign policies, try to pacify the guerrillas, improve the lot of "hungry & ill-clothed" Colombians, organize democratic elections under conditions of "complete freedom." (Liberals, charging suppression, boycotted recent elections in Colombia.) A Natl. Convention called by Gomez to approve his Constitutional changes met as scheduled June 15 but indorsed Rojas, who said he did not want the drastic program sought by Gomez.

The Army June 14 arrested Jorge Leyva, who had been appointed War Minister by Gomez June 13; Enrique Gomez Hurtado, Gomez' son & editor of his newspaper *El Siglo*; and Natl. Prefect Enrique Vargas Orjuela. Capt. Telmo Acevedo was named new prefect (police chief). Gomez, under house arrest, was offered permission to leave the country and said he would go to Spain.[10]

Argentina. Pres. Juan D. Perón warned June 11 that idle farm land & "inefficient" farms would be expropriated and turned over to landless farm workers. He said he intended to "deliver all the land to people who are willing to work it." . . . The Govt. announced June 12 that Dr. Franz Adrian Heyn, Dutch nuclear physicist, was working in Argentina's Natl. Atomic Energy Comm. laboratories. . . . Radical Party director Manuel Lopez Arias was sentenced to a year in jail June 12 for disrespect to Perón.[11]

Bolivia. Amb.-to-U.S. Victor Andrade announced June 12 in Washington that the Govt.-owned Bolivian Mining Corp. & the Patino Tin Mining Corp. had worked out a formula for compensation of stockholders in the nationalized Patino mines. The formula was based on a sliding scale of payments tied to the price of tin.[12]

1—see p. 155L 2—see 190B 3—see 190E 4—see Vol. XII, 183B 5—see 168D 6—see 137G 7—see 155N-P 8—see 162P 9—see 190F 10—see 46E 11—see 163E-G 12—see 86B

Brazil. 6 of the 10 ministers in Pres. Getulio Vargas' Cabinet resigned June 12-16 in the first major Govt. crisis since the Cabinet was appointed Jan. 1951.[1] Vargas was expected to reorganize his Cabinet around men chosen to deal with a rise in living costs, increasing unemployment and transport & import problems.

Cuba. Pres. Fulgencio Batista June 13 levied extra taxes, payable immediately, to raise $5 million for flood relief in Matanzas & Havana Provinces. Extra taxes: a gross-receipts levy on industry & commerce, $5 to $100 on cattle raisers, $5 to $50 on sugar cane planters, and $5 to $25 on auto owners.[2]

Mexico. An order banning hostesses from Mexico City nightclubs was issued June 12 by Federal District Gov. Ernesto P. Uruchurtu. The action was part of a "moralization" campaign ordered by Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines (also directed against prostitution, street begging & vending, overcharging by merchants, bribing of public officials). Uruchurtu announced he would enforce a rule passed in 1944 that prohibited women from working in nightclubs. Nightclub owners protested that the order would ruin their business and throw 10,000 girls out of work.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 13

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,537	¶$22,536	¶$23,297
Currency circulation	¶$30,003	¶$29,980	¶$28,830
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$22,690	¶$22,836	¶$20,591
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,649,732,762	$9,117,984,948	$8,071,450,875
England note circulation	¶£1,542,621	¶£1,543,647	¶£1,425,618
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,285,196	6,535,430	6,176,600
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	145.78	146.70	149.45
Bond sales	$16,553,200	$19,806,900	$18,462.400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	94.34	94.49	99.08
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	156,032	123,850	120,114
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,408,700	6,356,150	6,080,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,825,000	8,785,000	8,327,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,096.33	¶7,956.144	¶7,005.066
Carloadings (cars)	[b]775,489	786,755	684,243
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.47⅛	$2.49⅜	$2.60⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅝	$1.85½	$2.12¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3415	$ .341	$ .4155
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.54	$6.56	$6.45
Consumer (cost-of-living) index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	Apr. 113.7	Mar. 113.6	Apr. 1952 112.9
Food	111.5	111.7	113.9
Housing	117.0	116.8	114.0
Rent	122.1	121.7	116.9
Apparel	104.6	104.7	106.0
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	This Week [d]109.6	Last Week 109.7	Year Ago 111.7
BUSINESS:	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1952
Mfrs. inventories§	¶$44,745	[e]¶$44,551	¶$43,614
Mfrs.' sales§	¶$26,221	[e]¶$26,738	¶$22,950
Personal incomes (an. rate)§	¶$283,100	[e]¶$282,800	¶$262,500
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	This Week [b]118	Last Week 97	Year Ago 111
Failures (June 4)‡	217	168	120
Consumer buying (1947-49=100)‡	May 136.0	Apr. [e]133.2	May 1952 125.2

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, June 3 [b]June 6 [c]May 30 [d]June 9 [e]Revised 1—see p. 163G 2—see p. 86A 3—see p. 91M-P 4—see p. 184K 5—see Vol. XII, p. 339F

EDUCATION & RELIGION

United Presbyterian Church's Gen. Assembly June 13 unanimously approved preliminary plans for merging with the Northern & Southern Presbyterian Churches in the U.S. The Assembly ended a week's session at Carlisle, Pa. June 15.[3] . . . **Raymond M. Hilliard,** a Roman Catholic, quit his $25,000-a-year job as executive director of the Welfare & Health Council of New York June 15 in protest against admission of a Planned Parenthood group.[3] . . . **Harvard** Board of Overseers June 10 unanimously confirmed the election of Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey as university president.[4] . . . **Yale** Univ. received gifts of about $12 million in 1952, Pres. A. Whitney Griswold announced June 14. . . . **Nevada** Bd. of Regents voted unanimously June 9 to dismiss Biology Dept. head Frank J. Richardson who opposed policies of Nevada U. Pres. Minard Stout.[3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, 67, Southern historian & biographer, retired ed. *Richmond News Leader*; June 13 in Richmond, Va. of heart attack. His 4-vol. biog. of Robt. E. Lee won 1935 Pulitzer Prize. Other noted works: 3-vol. *Lee's Lieutenants*, 5 of projected 7 vols. of Washington biog.

Capt. John C. Townley, 72, retired Cunard Line ship captain, first commander of liner *Queen Elizabeth;* June 5 in Hastings, Eng.

Lewis Allen Weiss, 60, ex-chrmn. of Mutual & Don Lee (West Coast) radio-TV networks; June 15 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of self-inflicted gunshot wound (reported as suicide due to illness).

Charles Winter Wood, 82, drama instructor in Negro colleges (Tuskegee, Bennett, Fla. A&M), successor to late Richard R. Harrison as "De Lawd" in *Green Pastures* on B'way 1935; June 9 in New York.

SPORTS

Baseball. The AL-leading N.Y. Yankees ended an 18-game winning streak when they lost 3-1 in New York June 16 to the St. Louis Browns, who had lost 14 straight games.

Boxing. Jimmy Carter, 29, of New York, retained the world lightweight title in New York June 12 by knocking out George Araujo, 22, of Providence, R. I. in the 13th round. . . . British middleweight champion Randy Turpin, 25, won a 15-round decision over Charles Humez, 26, of France in London June 9. Turpin was recognized in Britain only as world middleweight champion.

Golf. Ben Hogan, 40, of Ft. Worth, Tex. won his 4th U.S. open championship June 13 at Oakmont, Pa. with a 72-hole score of 283 (5 under par).

Horse Racing. $118,600 Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y.: won June 13 by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, for $82,500.

Atlantic Coast Conf. was established June 14 by Duke, South Carolina, North Carolina, Clemson, Maryland, Wake Forest & North Carolina State, all former members of the Southern Conf. Dr. J. T. Penney of South Carolina was elected president.

MISCELLANEOUS

129 Die in Troop Plane. 129 U.S. servicemen died in history's worst air disaster June 18 when a USAF C-124 Globemaster crashed near Tokyo shortly after take-off. Most victims were returning to Korea after leaves were canceled, presumably because of the ROK mass release of POWs.

Chicago Legislator Kidnapped. Clem Graves, 53, State Representative & Republican Committeeman from Chicago's southwest side, was kidnapped by 3 men in an auto as he emerged from his garage half a block from his home in Chicago the evening of June 11. No trace of him was found by June 18. Police pointed out that 5 other politicians had been slain in Chicago within the past 5 years.

Atlantic Crossed Under Water. The snorkel-equipped British submarine *Andrew* arrived off Portsmouth, Eng. June 15 after crossing the Atlantic from Bermuda (2,500 nautical miles, 2,785 land miles) traveling under water all the way. Duration of the voyage was unofficially estimated at 2 weeks. It was the first known underwater trans-atlantic crossing, but the distance was only about half as much as the 5,200 sub-surface miles covered by the *U.S.S. Pickerel* in 21 days (Hong Kong to Pearl Harbor in 1950).